

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

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N. O. 67.

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IS PUBLISHED BY
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,

At \$1 50 for the Session.

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Frankfort, Ky.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal
Court, Circuit Court, and Circuit Courts. Any business
confided to him will be handled and promptly attended
to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1t.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Kentucky,

Will practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair,
four doors from the Bridge. Jan. 3, 1859 ff.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and
Upper Streets. (May 23, 1856—ff.)

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's
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WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort,
and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 28, 1853.

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WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in the adjoining counties. He will attend parsons
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attention.

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WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of
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WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies,
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ties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857—ff.

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WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies,
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Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts held
in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjoining counties. Jan. 5, 1858—ff.

SOUTH FRANKFORT.
Grocery and Dry Goods Establishment.

H. C. MITCHELL has purchased the stock of goods of F. D. Red-
man, and has now opened the Grocery and Dry Goods business at his old stand. I have just
had a fresh supply of Family Groceries, and will keep
on hand a well selected stock of all articles
of my line of business, and will sell as low as any other
grocer in the city. By strict attention to busi-
ness, and selling low, I hope to derive success and receive a
share of the public patronage.

H. C. MITCHELL, Frankfort, June 24, 1859-w&twt.

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book
Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

We have constantly on hand a complete assortment of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and
Miscellaneous Books, allow prices. Paper of every
description, quality, and price.

Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied
at small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.

April, 1848—851-ss.

GEO. C. BAIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
— AND —

PRODUCE BROKER,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Grain,
Produce, Grass Seeds, &c., &c.

Prompt Attention to Receiving and Forwarding.

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Agent for the Valentine Fast Freight Ex-

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Time Receipts given to New York, Boston, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis,
New Orleans, etc.

Lexington, Oct. 25, 1859-w&twt.

Notice to Holders of Kentucky State
Bonds.

WHEREAS, by an act approved 1st of March, 1849,

the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio railroad bonds,

bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the

presentation of a bond of said bonds in the city of

Kentucky for thirty years from the date thereof; but the

State, on the face of said bonds, reserved the right to re-imburse the principal sum at her pleasure, at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date

of the principal period, by giving notice in writing to the

holders of the bonds, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after

that day no interest will be paid on said bonds.

And whereas, § 70,000 of bonds were issued under

act of February 25, 1849, and payable 1st January, 1854,

with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said

bonds to pay at the end of fifteen years; Notice is also

given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of

America, New York, at the end of fifteen years from

the date of each bond, and after that day no interest

will be paid thereon.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
Gov. & Chm. of Comrs. of State Fund of Ky.
April 22-w&twt.

NEW STOCK

Fall and Winter Millinery Goods!

MRS. TILFORD

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous customers
that she has received her Fall stock of Millinery
Goods.

Persons in want of good bargains would do well to
give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, as she is

assured she can suit the taste of all.

Her rooms are on St. Clair Street, in the building for-
merly occupied by the Telegraph Office, near Drs. Sneed

Rodman's Office.

She is in receipt of the latest styles for dresses,
and solicits a share of the patronage of the citizens of

Frankfort and vicinity. (Sept. 26, 1859-w&twt.)

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COUPONS,
NOTES,
BLANKS FOR COUNTY JUDGES of all kinds
Price—60 cents per quire.

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Two Large Trains Each Way.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

Leaves Covington at 2:30 P. M. and arrives at Lexington

at 11:15 A. M. Returning leaves Lexington at 2:15

and arrives at Covington at 7:30 P. M. Passengers by

train arrive in Danville, Harrodsburg or Lancaster,
in Paris, or Versailles, via Lexington, via Carlisle, Char-
burg, Blue Lick, Winchester, M. S. Suckling and George-
town at Lexington with stage lines to Richmond, Lou-
isville, Versailles, Winchester, Barboursville, Cumber-
land Gap, etc.

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Leaves Covington at 2:30 P. M. and arrives at Lexington

at 7:30 P. M. stopping at Paris, and returning to Covington

at 11:15 A. M. Passengers by

train arrive in Danville the same evening.

THE TRAIL TRAIN leaves Covington at 5:20 A. M.

and arrives Lexington at 3:30 P. M. Returning

leaves Lexington at 5:30 A. M., and arrives at Covington

at 4:15 P. M.

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For Sale.

OF THE
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR THE
LAST QUARTER OF 1858.

AN ACT OF THE LOCAL DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HELD IN THE CITY OF FRANKFORT,
KENTUCKY, ON THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1858, THE FOLLOWING:

WHEREAS, the Company have examined the report and exhibit of the
Local Agent, and find him to be a man of great integrity and probity.

Always, however, every communication will be his
of the same day received, and will be promptly
acknowledged, and the clients kept advised of his
progress, condition, cordially recommend it to the
confidence and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in
existence for more than twenty years, and its capital has attained the
sum of \$1,500,000, invested in state stocks, bonds
and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing
money. The profits come to the benefit of the
Company, and have been very great, not less than 30 per cent.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New
York requires as additional security, that \$100,000

shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any other
claims or demands which the Company may fall to

pay. We invite attention

THE COMMONWEALTH.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In assembling at the Capitol for the purpose of transacting the business of your constituents, I have abundant cause to congratulate you. The industry and the energy of our people have been amply rewarded during the last year. Our recovery from the late revision has been rapid beyond the expectations of the most sanguine; confidence has been restored—trade has revived, and our State is in a highly prosperous condition. In returning thanks to God for his multiplied blessings, we should seek from Him wisdom, and ask His guidance in the faithful discharge of our duties. Relying upon the intelligence of the people, and upon your wisdom, patriotism, and fidelity to them, I am happily relieved from the necessity of an elaborate discussion of any question, and I shall proceed in the conscientious discharge of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, to present to you in as condensed and compact a form as possible the condition of the State, with such recommendations as seem to me expedient.

FINANCES.

Below I submit to you a statement of the finances of the State for the fiscal years 1858 and 1859. It will be seen from the Auditor's report, that the taxable property of the State, for the year ending 10th October, 1859, was \$493,409,363, and exceeded that of the previous year by the sum of \$28,480,550, and that the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 10th of October, 1859, was \$136,463,47, nearly all of which sum belonged, from the Auditor's statement, to the Sinking Fund.

REVENUE PROPER.

Taxable Property.

Total valuation for 1858, \$464,928,813

Total valuation for 1859, 493,409,363

Increase over 1858, \$28,480,550

Total receipts for the year 1858, \$1,065,001 18

Balance in the Treasury 10th October, 1857, 40,141 83

Making, \$1,105,143 01

Expenses for the year 1858, 1,065,415 43

Balance in Treasury 10th October, 1858, \$36,727 58

Total receipts for the year 1859, 983,623 27

Making, \$1,020,350 55

Expenses for the year 1859, 883,887 38

Balance in the Treasury 10th October, 1859, \$136,463 47

The last year's revenue is not collected as closely as usual, which may account for the small sum above mentioned belonging to the revenue proper, but I am informed by the Auditor it is all in a proper train to be closed, and will be speedily done.

SINKING FUND.

The balance on the 10th October, 1859, in the Treasury, not embraced in the above statement, belonging to the Sinking Fund proper, which should be added to that from the revenue department, as above stated, is \$305,055.25. Then add the outstanding loan at 6 per cent. to individuals, under the act of the Legislature, due the 10th October, 1859, \$414,527, and you have the whole amount of the Sinking Fund proper, \$758,983 25.

SINKING FUND PROPER.

Total receipts for the year 1858, \$644,905 00

Balance in Treasury 10th October, 1857, 19,099 09

Making, \$664,004 09

Expenses for the year 1858, 622,840 21

Leaving balance in Treasury 10th October, 1858, \$41,163 88

Receipts for the year 1859, 572,877 29

Making, \$614,041 17

Expenses for the year 1859, 405,985 92

Leaving in the Treasury 10th October, 1859, \$208,055 25

Add that due from Revenue Department as above, 135,701 03

Sinking Fund loan on the 10th October, 1859, outstanding, 414,527 00

Total amount Sinking Fund 10th October, 1859, \$758,283 25

It is the opinion of the Auditor that this sum will be increased from the uncollected balances of the past fiscal year. The resources of the Sinking Fund are as follows:

1st. Tax on the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky.

Tax on the capital stock of the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Tax on the capital stock of the Bank of Louisville.

Tax on the capital stock of the Southern Bank of Kentucky.

Tax on the capital stock of the Deposit Banks.

2d. Dividends on 7,000 shares stock in Bank of Kentucky.

Dividends on 2,399 shares stock in Bank of Kentucky.

Dividends on 2,500 shares stock in Northern Bank.

Dividends on 6,000 shares stock in Southern Bank.

3d. Dividends on state stock in Turnpike roads and profits on works of internal improvement.

4th. Dividends on 400 shares stock in Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Dividends on 406 shares stock in Bank of Louisville.

5th. Proceeds of sales, water leases, &c., on slack water improvements.

6th. Lease of the Penitentiary.

7th. Five cent revenue tax.

8th. Tax on Brokers and Insurance offices.

9th. Interest on loan to Keeper of Kentucky Penitentiary.

10th. Proceeds of the Commonwealth Bank, and stock in Old Bank of Kentucky.

11th. Redemption of forfeited lands and escheats.

12th. Interest on \$74,519 50 bonds in Railroad, Louisville to Frankfort.

13th. Dividend on 2,178 shares of stock in Frankfort and Lexington Railroad Company.

14th. Excess in the Treasury over \$10,000.

15th. Tax on playing cards.

16th. Tax on Stock in Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

17th. Interest on Sinking Fund loan.

The Fund is accomplishing the great purpose for which it was created, to-wit, the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt as it falls due. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the above sum will be applied to the payment of the bonds of the State which fall due on the 1st day of January next, and the means are on hand to pay the semi annual interest due on the State debt the 1st of January next, which will be promptly done. The balance which may remain should be devoted to the extinguishment of our outstanding debts, as fast as they can be obtained, rather than run the hazard of loaning it to individuals under the act referred to, or to the banks. It is of the first importance to extinguish the State debt as speedily as possible, and whenever we have the means to do it.

The following is a statement of the interest on the State debt, due semi-annually.

Annual interest on six per cent. bonds, \$188,758 44

Annual interest on five per cent. bonds, 86,663 50

Total interest paid annually, \$275,421 94

Semi-annual interest, \$137,710 97

The State has issued bonds to the Southern Bank for \$600,000, the interest on same being paid regularly by the bank.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

As part of the resources of the State, the following stocks are owned by the State in works of internal improvement, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,330,474 99, (exclusive of the stock held by the State in the Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, and the bond upon the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad,) the actual value of which does not exceed \$1,000,000; but the people are somewhat compensated for the loss by the benefits received by those in whose neighborhood the improvements were made:

Amount of stock owned by the State in the following improvements:

Kentucky river navigation, \$901,932 70

Green and Barren river navigation, 859,126 79

Licking river navigation, 372,520 70

Franklin county, from Frankfort to Shelby county,

213,200 00

Muldridge's Hill and Bridge, 20,000 00

Franklin co., from Hardinsville to Crab Orchard, 55,145 46

Anderson county, from Hardinsville to Crab Orchard, 17,064 00

Mercer county, from Hardinsville to Crab Orchard, 42,950 00

Lincoln county, from Hardinsville to Crab Orchard, 71,800 00

Frankfort, Lexington, and Versailles, 51,299 00

Danville, Lancaster, Nicholasville, and Lexington, 78,122 00

Frankfort to Georgetown, (Franklin portion), 151,382 00

Frankfort to Georgetown, (Scott portion), 43,325 00

Winchester and Lexington, 45,100 00

Covington, Williamstown, and Georgetown, 86,912 66

Williamstown and Georgetown, 83,223 11

Lexington and Georgetown, 30,270 00

Richmond and Lexington, 75,383 00

Louisville to mouth of Salt river, 65,340 99

Mouth of Salt river to Elizabeth town, 84,580 16

Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern, 118,778 24

Bell's Tavern to Bowling Green, 55,488 70

Bowling Green to Tennessee line, 87,194 16

Springfield and Bardstown, 65,190 60

Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Perryville, 109,646 00

Louisville and Bardstown, 100,000 00

Bardstown and Glasgow, 289,825 19

Glasgow to Tennessee line, 110,385 38

Maysville and Mt. Sterling, 88,072 59

Anderson county and Versailles, 30,000 00

Logan, Todd, and Christian, 149,428 91

Maysville and Bracken, 25,948 00

New Market, Lebanon, and Washington, 2,655 82

Total, \$4,661,691 16

Owingsville and Big Sandy, (dirt road,) 168,783 83

Total, \$4,830,474 99

PUBLIC DEBT.

By the Auditor's report, to which I refer you, the total State debt, on the 10th day of October last, amounted to \$4,749,244 03.

Debt due 4th November, 1857, as per Sinking Fund report, \$5,574,244 03

Redeemed since 1857, 95,000 00

Total State debt 10th October, 1859, as per statement below, \$5,479,244 03

A statement showing the amount of the State debt on the 10th day of October, 1859, viz:

Description of Bond, Original issue, Am't redeemed, Amount un-redeemed.

Amount due and outstanding of the 6 per cent. issue of \$600,500, of six yr. date, 1st Int. 1m. 2d. R. cert., 8412 00

Bds issued May 25th, 1825, to Bank of Ky., under act of Feb. 20, 1825, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. int. at the Bank of Ky., \$100,000 00 \$83,000 00 17,000 00

Ward & King, under act of Feb. 25, 1835, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. int. at the Bank of Ky., 100,000 00 7,000 00 93,000 00

Bank of Ky., under act of Feb. 29, 1834, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. int. at the Bank of Ky., 100,000 00 27,000 00 73,000 00

Bds issued April 1st, 1836, to War Department, under act of Feb. 23, 1837, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. int. at the Bank of Ky., 100,000 00 10,000 00 90,000 00

Bds issued April 1st, 1836, to War Department, under act of Feb. 23, 1837, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. int. at the Bank of Ky., 100,000 00 10,000 00 90,000 00

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Bds issued April 1st, 1836, to War Department, under act of Feb. 23, 1837, payable 30 years after date, bearing 5 per cent. int. at the

less and feeble as it glitters in the dark, may be fanned and fed until it becomes a considerable light. By careful cultivation these fees, help less, and loathsome objects may be greatly improved in intellect, and made objects of interest, affection, and comparative intelligence. What a mass of human misery would be relieved in a generation by a school for these children. Five, six, seven, or eight hundred households in Kentucky would be relieved, whose every day life is shadowed by the presence of these unfortunate. I can conceive of no possible public measure which would relieve so much wretchedness and make so many hearts glad, as the establishment of a school for the training of these unfortunate children. It can be done, too, without adding anything to the public expenditure, except for the erection of buildings, and the purchase of a suitable site. Nay, it would stop the annual increase of the large sum now spent, as shown by the Auditor's reports, to which, for information, you are referred; and it would stop the frauds upon the treasury. The beginning should be upon an economical scale, and gradually extended to meet the wants of the school. Support should not be withdrawn from those idiots as present provided by law, but all between certain ages should be required to be placed in the school on pain of forfeiting (or withdrawing) the stipend now afforded. By degrees the State would be relieved by death of the support of those too old for instruction. The young would be trained and sent home, in the great majority of cases, to earn their own support, and the whole face of the matter be changed in a generation.

It has been discussed in the public journals, and wherever discussed it has been adopted, and has been successful. Lunatics were once treated in Kentucky; idiots now are. How wonderful the change! Poverty and helplessness implore you to establish such a school; public policy demands it; humanity asks it; economy would be promoted by it; the superior intelligence and philanthropy of the representatives of a free, just, and generous people, and the enlightened spirit of the age, I hope will require it to be done.

Closely connected with the question is the prevention of marriage between first cousins. By a single act of the Legislature you can save in the future an immense amount of suffering. You can diminish, according to the opinion of those who have fully investigated this subject, twenty per cent. of the number of imbeciles, insane deaf mutes, and blind children. Render the marriage of cousins illegal, and a great evil is at once eradicated. At least from fifteen to twenty per cent. of all these sufferers are the offspring of cousins. A gentleman of science, of learning, and enlarged experience, who has for a long time paid a great deal of attention to this subject, recently informed me he never yet had seen all the children so related sound in body and mind. There is always among some of them some defect, mentally or bodily. A large number of the pupils (so say the teachers) in the Deaf and Dumb Asylums are the children of cousins. At Danville there are four sisters, deaf and dumb, the children of cousins; they have two speaking brothers, both in delicate health. There is also, from another family, there, a sister and brother, children of cousins. There is another instance of sister and brother, there, also deaf and dumb, the children of second cousins, showing that the defect extends beyond even the second degree. In that institution at Danville, as in other States, I am informed from sixteen to twenty per cent. of the pupils are young, and always have been, the children of cousins. The State, when the parents or friends of these children are not able to provide for them, has to do it; and the instances are numerous where the burden falls on her to provide for and educate them as mutes, insane, blind, or imbeciles. She is weakened by so many of her citizens suffering these privations, and a heavy tax is there imposed upon her. Is it not her right and her duty to protect herself against the evil and expense by forbidding such unions, which nature plainly forbids by the natural penalty she uniformly inflicts?

GEOLGICAL SURVEY.

The propriety of continuing the Geological Survey of the State is an important question which presents itself for your consideration. The survey, as you are aware, was commenced several years ago, and has been hitherto skillfully and diligently prosecuted by those to whom it was intrusted. Liberal appropriations toward it have, from time to time, been made by the legislature. Large sums have been expended upon the enterprise. It is for you to determine whether the work shall be continued or abandoned. There can be no doubt that the judgment of an intelligent constituency will justify you in making the necessary appropriation to sustain it. Fortunately the financial condition of the Commonwealth forbids that any false idea of economy should induce you to throw away the means already expended by refusing to carry it on to completion.

It requires no argument from me to convince the representatives of the people that the development of the mineral and agricultural wealth of the State is an object of paramount importance. In lieu of argument, we have the experience of many of our sister States which have been thoroughly surveyed, demonstrating the benefits which they have derived from such an enlightened policy. Kentucky should not rest satisfied to lag behind them in scientific enterprise—should not pause in the useful work she has so liberally begun, nor consent to lose the advantages to be derived from its continued prosecution.

Not the least important consideration urging us on to the final accomplishment of the survey is the fact that the portions of the State mostly to be benefited by it are those—among them the mountain regions of the State—which have not, in times past, felt the liberal aid of the Commonwealth in the execution of works of internal improvement. Such improvements have increased the wealth of other sections, and it is but an act of simple justice that the neglected counties should in some measure be compensated by bringing to light their hidden treasures. Millions have been freely lavished in building railroads and turnpikes, and in slack watering the streams of a highly favored portion of our territory—shall a small sum, in comparison, be denied to enable scientific men to demonstrate that our mountains teem with wealth? The agricultural portions of the State are no less interested in the prosecution of the work? That you may be prepared to act understandingly with reference to this question, I refer you to the accompanying synopsis of the principal results of the survey, addressed to me by Dr. D. D. Owen, State Geologist, showing the value and importance of the work performed, and what remains to be done to make the Geological survey of Kentucky complete:

BOUNDARY BETWEEN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, under the act of the last legislature, to act in conjunction with a similar committee appointed by the Governor of Tennessee in running and re-marking the boundary line between the two States, have performed that duty, in a highly satisfactory manner, and I take pleasure in laying before you their report, to which you are referred for information. The instruments with which this work was performed were of a very superior character, and were obtained on loan from Professor Bach, the very accomplished and accomodating chief of the United States Coast Survey. Each county, especially along the border line, should have deposited with the county clerk, for the use of the public, a copy of this important and able report, with the maps accompanying it.

WOLF ISLAND.

The dispute between the States of Missouri and Kentucky, in regard to Wolf Island in the Mississippi river, has had all the attention necessary to protect the right of our citizens. Jurisdiction over it is claimed by the State of Missouri, which involves the right of our citizens, and a bill has been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Kentucky to settle the question. My answer for the State has been prepared and transmitted to Washington City by the distinguished counsel engaged in the case, to be filed without delay. Other eminent counsel, who practice regularly before the Supreme Court, through abundant

caution, have been engaged to defend the suit at Washington; and familiar with the whole case, and deeply interested in it as they are, I have great confidence in the result.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

I invite your attention to the valuable report of the distinguished physician who has had charge of the subject, in regard to the registration of the births, deaths, and marriages in the State since the last report, under the act of the Legislature, and recommend that a suitable allowance be made for the service he has rendered. The collection of statistics upon the subject has been regarded by some of the most eminent physicians and distinguished scientific men in the country, who have turned their attention particularly to this subject, as of great importance in ascertaining the causes of mortality, and in suggesting the means of preventing disease and securing the health of the people.

ROLL BOOKS AND EBERRY AT ELECTIONS.

In order to guard successfully against frauds in elections, I recommend that the mode of setting down the votes on the poll books be so changed that the clerks of the elections be required to keep the vote in numerals, commencing at the head of each column with the figure 1, and so continuing the count in numerals down to the foot of the page. No vote could then be changed without a change of the whole column, which would expose the fraud. The bribery and betting and mobs at our elections are alarmingly on the increase, and deserve your serious and most earnest consideration. The exercise of the elective franchise is the dearest right of a freeman; and every man, whether he be native or foreign, who has the right, should be allowed to exercise this right, without molestation and without fear, no matter to what party he belongs. A party may succeed to-day by mob violence and outrage at the polls, but in another year that party may be turned out of power in the spirit of retaliation by the example it has set. If the moral sentiment of the people, or the laws, are not sufficient to suppress these mobs at elections with which we have been cursed, or to punish the offenders, all good and just men must at once see the propriety of an effective change, for it is the very essence of liberty, and a free government such as ours, to have laws to correct every evil, and to have these laws properly enforced. I leave the whole subject to your enlightened judgment.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

I lay before you, at the request of the Governor of New York, the resolutions of the Legislature of that State herewith transmitted, upon the subject of the reopening of the African slave trade, with the remark that the position of Kentucky upon that question cannot be misunderstood. Her citizens are opposed to the reopening of the African slave trade.

PENITENTIARY.

From the report of the Keeper and Visitors of the Penitentiary, and the facts herewith submitted, it will be seen, from the commencement of the institution to the present time, the number of convicts has been steadily increasing. A report of its history, from the time it went into operation, is now being prepared by one of the competent and distinguished physicians who has charge of the patients in the establishment, which in due time will be laid before you, and I recommend that it be published for the information of your constituents, and comment upon it to your careful consideration. For the present, I gather from it, and the reports referred to, the following condensed and most valuable synopsis, which discloses a fearful and rapid increase in crime, an utter failure to reform the convict, and in the expenditures necessary to sustain it. While the health and comfort of the inmates have improved under the judicious and humane management of the Keeper, other improvements and expenditures are deemed necessary to their well-being, as well as in justice to him. While it ought not to be an object with the State to make money out of the labor of its convicts, some system ought to be devised to make it pay the expenses of the institution. I submit the whole question to your serious consideration, upon the statistics and facts submitted to you in the reports and following statement:

The Penitentiary system was established in Kentucky in 1795. The preamble to the law [see Little's Laws of Kentucky, vol. 2] sets forth the object of the law to be—*To substitute a more humane system for the punishment of crimes than that of the infliction of death; to make an effort for the reformation of offenders against the public; and to make restoration and reparation for the injury done, and for the expense of prosecution, confinement, and the original institution was built where it now stands, at a much smaller scale, at a cost to the State of about \$12,000. The first convicts were received in 1800. A Keeper was appointed by the Governor, according to law, and received a salary of \$333 per year. He had a house furnished him in the institution. It was under the control of six Inspectors appointed by the county court of Franklin county. Capt. John Hunter was the first Keeper, and held the office until the year 1809, when Samuel Taylor, of Mercer county, succeeded him.*

The following table will show the number of convicts received during the first 15 years of the institution: In 1800, 2; 1801, 9; 1802, 11; 1803, 5; 1804, 13; 1805, 11; 1806, 16; 1807, 9; 1808, 23; 1809, 13; 1810, 9; 1811, 18; 1812, 17; 1813, 14; 1814, 10. Total, 179.

In 1812 or '13, Maj. Anderson Miller was appointed Keeper, and held the place until 1816.

In 1816, the office of agent was created, the object of which was to relieve the Keeper of the duties of purchasing raw materials and disposing of the manufactured articles. The institution was managed in this manner until 1816, when the office of agent was abolished by act of the Legislature, and the entire management of the institution given to the Keeper. The board of six inspectors was abolished in 1809, and the acting Governor made sole inspector. The office of agent was re-created in 1818, and continued until 1825, when the institution was disposed of to Joel Scott on the partnership principle. Up to the year 1823 there had been confined in the institution about 700 convicts; since then the number has been gradually and steadily on the increase. According to the Keeper's and Auditor's reports, the institution had been a constant tax upon the treasury from the time of creation to the year 1825, when Mr. Scott took charge of it. There were in confinement when Mr. Scott took the institution 74 miserable, ragged, and destitute inmates. The buildings were in a state of wretched decay, and fast going to destruction. Notwithstanding this state of things, he agreed to guarantee to the State a profit of \$1,000 per annum, and keep the institution five years for one-half of the profits over and above the \$1,000.

He acted as Keeper on the above terms ten years, and declared a net profit of \$9,000, one half of which he received and the other half went to the interest of the State. The State's portion was appropriated to the building of cells, workshops, &c., &c., within the walls, not a dollar going into the treasury. Mr. Theobald succeeded Mr. Scott, and kept the institution ten years, on the same terms. His profits, according to his annual reports, amounted to over \$200,000. He claims to have paid into the treasury over and above the amounts drawn for improvements \$10,000 in cash. This was the first money ever paid by the institution into the public treasury. Mr. Craig succeeded Mr. T., and kept the institution eleven years, and reported profits amounting to eighty or ninety thousand dollars, every cent of which was expended in improvements, and over \$20,000 was drawn by him from the treasury for extra buildings, enlarging the area, &c., after the burning of the Institution in 1844, so that the institution failed to pay its own way during his administration by the latter sum. Mr. Craig guaranteed to the State a clear profit of \$5,000, and agreed to take one third of the net profits as his portion.

Mr. Ward was agent and keeper four years, and took it under the same regulations that it was held by Mr. Craig. The first year he declared a profit of about \$12,000; but the Legislature afterwards changed the contract, giving it to him the remaining three years at \$6,000 per year, and giving him the entire proceeds of the first year for \$5,000. The remaining three years

of Mr. Ward's rent has been appropriated, with \$20,000 additional out of the treasury, to extend the walls, build hospital, sewer, &c. The institution is now, in many respects, better than ever before. It has cost, from its first creation to the present date, over half a million of dollars. All efforts to make the institution a source of revenue to the State has heretofore proved a failure, and I do not believe it practicable under any plan of management to make it do more than sustain itself. The present system is an outrage upon humanity, and ought to be abolished if it can be instituted. There will soon be 300 inmates in confinement, and the number is still rapidly on the increase. To provide for this increase will require heavy additional outlays for cells and other buildings.

The following tables will show the cost of criminal prosecutions, with the increase, in the last forty years:

1814,	\$6,133 13
1815,	5,967 72
1816,	5,844 50
1817,	9,810 54
1818,	12,899 29
1819,	15,949 83
1820,	12,000 00
1821,	18,000 00
1822,	25,000 00
1823,	13,184 82
1824,	13,843 35
1825,	12,837 56
1826,	14,126 65
1827,	16,795 62
1828,	16,795 95
1829,	15,234 82
1830,	20,107 80
1831,	16,479 59
1832,	15,229 59
1833,	17,626 53
1834,	19,057 00
1835,	24,013 91
1836,	24,005 83
1837,	31,994 50
1838,	69,107 07
1839,	33,670 08
1840,	34,375 90
1841,	33,148 38

One of the great difficulties in devising plans for the proper management of this institution, is the utter ignorance of the great mass of the people as to its management heretofore.

To furnish this information, a learned and scientific physician of Frankfort, has compiled a faithful history of the institution, which embraces all the reports and facts bearing upon the subject. He has been engaged on it for more than six years. The manuscript will be presented to you, and I recommend its publication for the information of your constituents.

Table showing the number of convicts in confinement, at the end of each decade, since the system was commenced:

NO. CONVICTS.	POPULATION.
In 1810,	27
In 1820,	71
In 1830,	103
In 1840,	135
In 1850,	159
In 1860,	300 probably 600,000

Table showing the population of the State at each decade, as per United States census, with the per cent of criminals to the population:

1810,	406,511	1 in 15,000 or nearly.
1820,	564,000	1 in 8,000 or nearly.
1830,	608,000	1 in 6,000 or nearly.
1840,	779,000	1 in 5,000 or nearly.
1850,	881,000	1 in 4,000 or nearly.
1860,	900,000	1 in 3,000

The above tables are only approximate, but are supposed to be nearly correct. At the same rate of increase, there will be between 500 and 600 convicts to be provided for in the next twenty years. The present institution is not susceptible of being so enlarged as to accommodate over 300 to 350, and hence the necessity of providing another institution for the future, or greatly enlarging the present one.

ARSENAL.

By the Quarter Master General's report, to which I refer you, it will be observed we have 40 pieces of ordnance, 8,610 muskets, 2,336 rifles, 1,772 pistols, 1,280 swords, and 5,810 infantry accoutrements, a very large proportion of which are in good order and ready for service.

SLAVERY QUESTION.

I had not intended to have alluded in this paper, to the slavery question; but in view of recent occurrences, and the extraordinary doctrines avowed by the Black Republican party, which I think are directly hostile to the longer continuance of the Union, I have thought proper to refer to the subject. I do not believe slavery to be wrong; but I do not believe it to be a moral, social, or political evil. Many distinguished patriots of the South committed, in my judgment, a great error when they made this admission, in the earlier days of the Republic. Our fathers did no wrong to humanity when they embodied it in the Constitution; but they followed the customs, the laws, and the example of the whole civilized world. The question was settled many thousand years ago, in the patriarchal ages. Abraham introduced slavery into his system of government, which had the recognition and protection of God. It came down as an inheritance to Isaac and to Jacob and the patriarchs. Moses found it a part of the Jewish polity, recognized by God. He was the greatest law-giver, the chosen political and religious leader of the Jews, and had, as such, received his commands upon Mount Sinai from God himself. It had been regarded as an evil, would not the Almighty have commanded him to do it? It was the slavery of buying and selling them in existence by law, and recognized and spoken of in the Lexical Code, "that the heathen shall be your bondmen forever," and thus the institution came down undisputed through all the Governors and Judges to the coming of the Savior. Did he stir up? Did he denounce it as a great wrong?—a moral, social, or political evil? Could he not have had it abolished with a word? Undenounced and undisturbed by him, it was transmitted to the times of the Apostles, who recognized and treated it in the same way; for when Onesimus the slave, ran off from his master Phile

AYER'S Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague,
Remittent Fever, Chiliasm, Dumb
Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious
Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed
for the whole class of diseases origi-
nating in bilious derangement, caused
by the Malitia of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the
necessities of the American people than a sure
and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such
we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect
certainty that it will eradicate the disease,
and with assurance, founded on proof, that
no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this
disease must be of immense service in the
communities where it prevails. Prevention is
better than cure, for the patient escapes the
risk which he must run in violent attacks of
this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels
the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE
from the system, and prevents the develop-
ment of the disease, if taken on the first ap-
proach of its premonitory symptoms. It is
not only the best remedy ever yet discovered
for this class of complaints, but also the
cheapest. The large quantity we supply for
a dollar brings it within the reach of every
body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER
AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it
and use it freely both for cure and protection.
It is hoped this price will place it within the
reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A
great superiority of this remedy over any
other ever discovered for the speedy and cer-
tain cure of Intermittents, is, that it contains
no Quinine or mineral, consequently it pro-
duces no quinism or other injurious effects
whatever upon the constitution. Those cured
by it are left as healthy as if they had never
had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence
of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of
disorders arise from its irritation, among which
are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache,
Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma,
Palpitation, Painful Affection of the
Spleen, Hysteria, Pain in the Bowels, Colic,
Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach,
all of which, when originating in this cause,
put on the intermittent type, or become period-
ical. This "CURE" expels the poison from
the blood, and consequently cures them all alike.
It is an invaluable protection to immi-
grants, and persons travelling or temporarily
residing in the malarious districts. If taken
occasionally or daily while exposed to the
infection, that will be excused from the system,
and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity
to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more
valuable for protection than cure, and few will
ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail
themselves of the protection this remedy af-
fords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of
their action can rarely withstand or evade them.
Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse,
and invigorate every portion of the human organ-
ism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring
its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these
properties, the invalid who is bowed down with
painful debility is astonished to find his health
or energy restored by a remedy at once so
simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the everyday complaints
of every body, but also many formidable and
dangerous diseases. The agent below named is
pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac,
containing certificates of their cures and directions
for their use in the following complaints: Costive-
ness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered
Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid
Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite,
Jaundice, and other kindred complaints
arising from a low state of the body or obstruction
of its functions. They are an excellent alternative
for the renovation of the blood and the restoration
of tone and strength to the system debilitated
by disease.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness,
Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consump-
tion, and for the relief of Consumptive
Patients in advanced stages of the
disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so
numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost
every section of the country has been restored
from the gripes and agonies of disease. Many
who have been restored from alarming and
even desperate diseases of the lungs by its
use. When once tried, its superiority over every
other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape
observation, and where its virtues are known, the
public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ
for the distressing and dangerous affections of the
pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate.
While many inferior remedies thrive in the
community have failed and been discarded, this
has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits
on the afflicted they can never forget, and pro-
duced cures too numerous and too remarkable
to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL,
Frankfort, and by Druggists.

SUARE ECKSTEIN & CO., Cincinnati,

March 25, 1859—ly.

A Desirable Little Country Place for Sale.

I F not sold privately before that time, will be sold pub-
licly on Saturday, the 10th of December next,
on the premises, situated on the Frankfort and George-
town turnpike, at the junction of the stamping ground
pike with said road, seven miles from Frankfort, and
three miles from the Post Office, containing about
16 acres of land, on which is a comfortable Frame House,
Kitchen, Stable, Smoke House, &c. This place is admirably situated for a mechanic, a professional
man, or a country merchant, being seven miles from
Frankfort, and six miles from Georgetown, and five
from Georgetown, and bounded on two sides by turn-
pike roads. Persons wishing to purchase privately are
referred to Capt. THOMAS STEELE, who lives adjoining
or to the west, living within a mile of either, of whom
are also a number of small houses, and a School House
with three hundred yards of the house. Possession can
be given by the 1st of January next.

OCT. 28, 1859—w&t w3m. B. F. WILSON.

LEXINGTON OBS. & REP. copy in weekly till day
of sale, mark price, and charge this office.

FOR SALE.

B EING desirous of removing from the city, I offer for
sale my Residence in South Frankfort.

It is a two story brick building, situated on the south bank
of the river, with a large yard and garden finely improved and
very conveniently arranged. There is a Greenhouse
attached, with apparatus for heating, &c. There
is also a fine collection of fruit, Evergreens, and Roses.
For further particulars apply to me on the premises.

MARGARET J. HERNDON.

Aug. 17, 1859—w&t w3m.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up as a stray in Franklin County, Ky., on the
24th day of October, 1859, by Mr. B. R. BISHOP, on South
Elkton Mill, one mile and a half from town, a
white face and belly, marked with several
large black spots, and a slit in the right ear.
Appraised by the undersigned to \$22. Given under
my hand and seal of the Peace for said county, this
24th day of October, 1859. F. CHINN, J. P.

November 4, 1859—w&t w3m.

TO CONTRACTORS.

HENRY MOSS, Administrator of Herman Bowman,
deed, and John L. BARCLAY and Herman Bowman,
Jr., Attorneys in fact to Herman Bowman, Esq., of the
Town of Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 24th day of January,
1860, to audit and settle your accounts as Administrator,
and Attorneys in fact, agreeable to a judgment of
the Woodford Circuit Court at the October Term 1859 of
said County, the settlement to be continued from day
to day until completed.

JOHN M. McCAFFEE,

JESSE BURRS,

W. W. KENNEDY,

WM. BURFORD.

Nov. 14—w&t w3m.

EDGAR KEENON

JOHN N. CRUTCHER,
SUCCESSION TO

MORRIS & HAMPTON and H. EVANS & CO.,

Main Street, Third Door from St. Clair.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Books.

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps, and

Straw Goods.

— ALSO —

MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives,

Razors and Scissors,

Port Monaises,

Hair and Cloth Brushes,

Perfumery, &c., &c.

The public is respectfully requested to call and ex-
amine our stock of Goods.

1/2 PERCENT discount made to teachers.

November 9, 1859.

6th Annual Announcement.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE

Cosmopolitan Art Association.

FROM all sections of the country subscribers to this
Popular Art institution, (now in its sixth year) are
being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any
previous year.

Any Person can become a Member by
Subscribing \$3,

WHICH WILL ENTITLE HIM TO

1st.—The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakespeare
and his Friends."

2d.—A Copy of the elegantly Illustrated Art Jour-
nal, one year.

3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Galleries,

Parlors, and Drawing Rooms.

In addition to which, several hundred valuable Works
of Art are given to subscribers as Premiums, comprising
choice Paintings, Sculptures, Outlines, &c., &c.

The First Annual and Sunday School Music Book, No.

2, contains 32 tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents each, \$9
per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No.

3, contains 36 tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents each, \$9
per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No.

4, contains 50 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, \$16
per hundred.

The Revival Penny Music Book, Nos. 1 and 2. No. 1
contains 18 tunes and hymns. Price 1 cent. No. 2
contains 18 tunes and hymns. Price 1 cent. Both \$18
per hundred. Postage one cent each.

The Sabbath School Bell contains 15 tunes and
hymns. Price 12 cents each, \$18 per hundred; postage
one cent each; elegantly bound, 20 cents each; \$15 per
hundred.

Congregational Singing—An eight page Tract. Price
5c per dozen, \$100 per hundred.

THE IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus
circulating through the whole system, no part
of the body can escape their truly wonderful
power.

The experience of thousands daily proves that
no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it.

Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (tumor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise immediately follow its use.

As a grand stomachic and general restorative
it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing
one pint, price 50 cents per box; six boxes
in one dozen boxes, \$1. Postage by Druggists generally.

WILLIAM CRAIK,
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

GEORGE F. HART,
346 and 549 Broadway, N. Y.

Subscriptions also received by KEENON &
CRUTCHER, Honorary Secretaries for Frankfort and
vicinity.

Nov. 23, 1859—ly.

John Bull's Compound Pectoral

OF

WILD CHERRY.

THE seal of public approbation has been so unmis-
takably fixed upon this Medicine that the proprietor
feels it to be his duty to call the attention of all those
persons who are suffering from it, and those who are threatened
with it, to the following facts. This Medicine is
the active principle of the Wild Cherry Bark, but it
contains also, in proper proportions, other of the most
efficient pectorals of the MATERIA MEDICA. Its
component parts are of the highest quality, and
are perfectly safe and reliable.

Persons wishing to form Clubs will apply for a circu-
lar of terms, &c.

The beautifully illustrated Art Journal, giving full par-
ticulars, will be sent on receipt of 15 cents, in stamps or
coin.

ADDED.—

C. E. DERBY, Attorney C. A.,
346 and 549 Broadway, N. Y.

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